Amendments to the Claims:

1. (currently amended) Dismountable bridge with lane girders formed ~~(3) which are designed~~ as framework beams with a triangular cross section, whereby lower chords ~~(4)~~ run through ~~the~~ two lower corners which are at the same level and an upper chord ~~(5)~~ runs through an ~~the~~ upper corner, and a roadway slab ~~(6)~~ which forms a ~~the~~ roadway of the bridge, wherein ~~characterized in that~~ the roadway slab ~~(6)~~ is placed on the upper chord ~~(5)~~ and connecting means are provided with which the upper chord ~~(5) can be~~ is connected to the roadway slab ~~(6)~~ in a non-positive manner with sheer strength.

2. (currently amended) Dismountable bridge as claimed in Claim 1, wherein ~~characterized in that~~ the connecting means for non-positive connection with sheer strength, connecting the upper chord to the roadway slab, include ~~[to]~~ pusher rods ~~(91)~~ that transmit tensile and compressive forces.

3. (currently amended) Dismountable bridge as claimed in Claim 1, wherein ~~characterized in that~~ the connecting means for non-positive connection with sheer strength, connecting the upper chord to the roadway slab ~~(6)~~, include a tensioning device and two intermediate pieces ~~(84, 85)~~ which transmit and/or receive sheer forces and are arranged between the upper chord ~~(5)~~ and the roadway slab ~~(6)~~, whereby one of these intermediate pieces ~~(84)~~ has a structuring on one side, and on operation of the tensioning device, this intermediate piece ~~(84)~~ is pressed with its structured side against the other intermediate piece ~~(85)~~ which is thereby plastically deformed ~~deformable~~.

4. (currently amended) Dismountable bridge as claimed in Claim 1, wherein ~~any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that~~ the individual sections ~~(61, 64)~~ of the roadway slab ~~(6)~~ have two hinge lines ~~(10)~~ in the longitudinal direction of the bridge by means of which they can be folded.

5. (currently amended) Method of constructing a bridge as claimed in Claim 1, wherein ~~any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that~~

- first, the lane girders ~~(3)~~ are installed in a cantilevered manner,
- then a first roadway slab section ~~(61)~~ is advanced over the lane girders ~~(3)~~ to a first ~~the other~~ end ~~(JE)~~ of the bridge and ~~where it is~~ connected to the lane girders ~~(3)~~ in a non-positive manner with sheer strength,
- another roadway slab section ~~(62)~~ is advanced over the lane girders ~~(3)~~ and connected to the last section ~~(61)~~ of roadway surface erected and connected to the lane girders ~~(3)~~ in a non-positive manner which has sheer strength, and
- additional roadway slab sections ~~(63, 64)~~ are then erected similarly ~~by a similar method~~ until the second end ~~(DE)~~ of the bridge ~~on this side~~ is reached.

6. (new) A dismountable bridge, comprising:

at least two lane girders, said girders having a triangular cross-section and having lower chord at each of two lower corners of the triangular cross section and an upper chord at an upper corner of the triangular cross-section;

at least one roadway slab; and

at least one roadway connector,

wherein each of the at least one roadway slabs is configured to be placed on top of the lane girder upper chords, and each of the roadway connectors is configured to connect one roadway slab to one of the lane girders in a non-positive, shear-resistant manner.

7. (new) The dismountable bridge of claim 6, wherein the roadway connectors include pusher rods which transmit tensile and compressive loads between the girders and the roadway slabs.

8. (new) The dismountable bridge of claim 6, wherein

the roadway connectors include at least two mutually-adjacent intermediate pieces configured to cooperate with one another to span a gap between an upward-facing surface of each girder upper cord and a downward-facing surface of the roadway slab, and a tensioning device for drawing said girder upper cord and roadway slab toward one another,

the intermediate pieces are sized and configured such that when the removable tensioning device draws the girder upper cord and roadway slab toward one another, at least one of the intermediate pieces plastically deforms to conform shear-resisting features on the adjacent intermediate piece, and when the removable tensioning device is subsequently removed, the intermediate pieces cooperate with one another to transmit shear loads between their girder and the roadway slab.

9. (new) The dismountable bridge as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the roadway slabs include hinged individual sections, each hinged section being arranged to pivot about one of two hinge lines in the longitudinal direction of the bridge about which the individual sections pivot.

10. (new) The dismountable bridge of claim 7, wherein the roadway slabs include hinged individual sections, each hinged section being arranged to pivot about one of two hinge lines in the longitudinal direction of the bridge about which the individual sections pivot.

11. (new) The dismountable bridge of claim 8, wherein the roadway slabs include hinged individual sections, each hinged section being arranged to pivot about one of two hinge lines in the longitudinal direction of the bridge about which the individual sections pivot.

12. (new) A method of constructing a bridge, comprising the steps of:

providing bridge components, including

at least two lane girders, said girders having a triangular cross-section and having lower chord at each of two lower corners of the triangular cross section and an upper chord at an upper corner of the triangular cross-section;

at least one roadway slab; and

at least one roadway connector configured to connect one roadway slab to one of the lane girders in a non-positive, shear-resistant manner;

erecting the lane girders parallel to one another between first and second ends of the bridge;

forming a continuous roadway surface by advancing each roadway slab over the lane girders until adjacent to another roadway slab or to a bridge end; and

connecting each roadway slab to each lane girder with at last one of the roadway connectors.

13. (new) The method of claim 12, wherein the roadway connectors include pusher rods which transmit tensile and compressive loads between the girders and the roadway slabs.

14. (new) The method of claim 12, wherein

the roadway connectors include at least two mutually-adjacent intermediate pieces configured to cooperate with one another to span a gap between an upward-facing surface of each girder upper cord and a downward-facing surface of the roadway slab, and a tensioning device for drawing said girder upper cord and roadway slab toward one another,

the intermediate pieces are sized and configured such that when the removable tensioning device draws the girder upper cord and roadway slab toward one another, at least one of the intermediate pieces plastically deforms to conform shear-resisting features on the adjacent intermediate piece, and when the removable tensioning device is subsequently removed, the intermediate pieces cooperate with one another to transmit shear loads between their girder and the roadway slab.

15. (new) The method of claim 12, wherein the roadway slabs include hinged individual sections, each hinged section being arranged to pivot about one

of two hinge lines in the longitudinal direction of the bridge about which the individual sections pivot.

16. (new) The method of claim 13, wherein the roadway slabs include hinged individual sections, each hinged section being arranged to pivot about one of two hinge lines in the longitudinal direction of the bridge about which the individual sections pivot.

17. (new) The method of claim 14, wherein the roadway slabs include hinged individual sections, each hinged section being arranged to pivot about one of two hinge lines in the longitudinal direction of the bridge about which the individual sections pivot.